

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1840.

VOL. 4, No. 36.—Whole No. 172.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY J. A. STEVENS,
(CITY PRINTER.)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in
the north end of the "Manchester Hall."
TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to sub-
scribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of
\$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents
for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, con-
stituting a square. The number of insertions re-
quired, must be marked on the margin of the man-
uscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, an-
charged accordingly. Advertisements from a dis-
tance, must be accompanied with the cash, or
good reference in town. Announcing candidates
for office will be \$10 00 for county offices, \$10 00
for State offices—in advance.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure
\$60. No contract taken for less than one year—
and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisement is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, sent in by
them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12
" 10 do do do 6 do do 20
" 10 do do do 12 do do 30

As the above rates are the same as those
established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand
Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction
will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR
ON DELIVERY.

*Letters on business must be post paid, or
they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

M J J Pleasant
vs al fi fa on Bond,
R S Dulin, et al.
Milley Cox
vs al fi fa.
Same.

BY virtue of the above stated Executions
to me directed from the honorable cir-
cuit court of Holmes County, Mi., I will
expose at public sale for cash on Monday,
the 6th day of April, next at the court house
door of Yazoo County Mi., within the hours
prescribed by law, the following Real Es-
tate to wit:—the north west quarter, of sec-
tion 8, and the east half of the west half
north east quarter and south east quarter of
section 7, and east half, south west quarter
of section 5, Township 12, being in Mount
Salls District, Yazoo County, Mi., contain-
ing 569 94-100 acres, more or less also lots,
No 230, 171, 212 and 464, situated in Yazoo
City Mi., all levied on as the property of R
S Dulin to satisfy the above stated execu-
tions and cost.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. Wheelers, D. S.
Feb. 12th, 1840, (pr fee \$12) 33-71

SHERIFF'S SALE.

James W Ekum, use &c., } To May Term
vs fi fa. } 1840.

Geo Garr, and security,
BY virtue of the above stated execution,
to me directed from the honorable cir-
cuit court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will ex-
pose at public sale, to the highest bidder,
for cash, at the court house door of Yazoo
county, on Monday, the 6th day of April,
next, within the hours prescribed by law, the
following property to wit:—One house and
lot, No. 57, in Yazoo City, formerly
Manchester Mi., levied on as the property
of George Garr, to satisfy the above stated
execution and cost.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. Wheelers, D. S.
Feb. 8th 1840. (pr fee \$3 00) 33-71

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Planters Bank, } To May Term,
vs Vendi. } 1840.
Joseph Andrews et al.
Planters' Bank,
vs fi fa

Vance & Andrews, drawers,
James Hayden, endorser,
James Hayden, use &c.,
vs al fi fa
Vance & Andrews.

BY virtue of the above stated Vindi to
me directed from the honorable circuit
court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will proceed
to sell at public auction, to the highest
bidder, for cash, at the court house door of
Yazoo county, Mi., on Monday the 17th
day of February next, within the hours pre-
scribed by law, the following described land,
to wit:—Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of sec-
tion 7, township 12, range 2 west, contain-
ing 466 80-100 acres, and north west quar-
ter and south west quarter of section 6, town-
ship 12, range 2 west, containing 335 46-
100 acres, more or less; north west quar-
ter and south west quarter, of section 31 town-
ship 13, range 2 west, containing 320 68-100
acres; east half, north west quarter and north
east quarter, section 2, range 2 west, and
west quarter north west quarter of section
No 1, township 12, range 2 west, contain-
ing 320 acres, more or less; south east quar-
ter, north east quarter, section 35, township
13, range 2 west, containing by estimation
320 acres; west half, south west quarter and
west half, north west quarter section 36,
township 13, range 2 west, containing by
estimation 160 acres; west half, south west
quarter, section 25; east half, south east
quarter, section 26, township 13, range 2
west, containing 160 acres, in all 2074 51-
100 acres, all situated, lying and being in
Yazoo county, Mi., and levied on as the prop-
erty of Joseph Andrews, to satisfy the above
and sundry cases in my hand.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. Wheelers, D. S.
Benton Jan. 11, 1840 28-54

The above sale is postponed until Monday
the 6th day of April next.

Feb 21 (Pr fee \$32) 33-71

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel Mathews use &c } To May term
vs Vendi. } 1840.
Malatha A Jenkins, et al.

BY virtue of the above stated vindi ex-
ponsto me directed from the honorable cir-
cuit court of Yazoo county, Mi., I will ex-
pose at public sale, to the highest bidder for
cash, at the court house door of Yazoo coun-
ty, on Monday, the 6th day of April, next,
within the hours prescribed by law, the fol-
lowing property to wit:—Lots Nos. 37, 38,
43 and 44, also one house and lot, situated
as follows: East by South st, south by Jack-
son st, west by West st, north by South bound-
ary, sit containing one 97-100 acres, all
situated lying and being in the town of Ben-
ton Mi., and levied on as the property of
M. A. Jenkins to satisfy the above stated
case and cost.

P. BUFORD, Sh'ff.
By F. W. Wheelers, D. S.
Benton Jan. 20, 1840, (pr fee \$12) 33-71

Pay up!! Or look out!!!

A great amount of money is still due me
for Job Work and advertising for the last
four or five years, and those who wish to
save costs will please to call and settle with-
out delay.

With the commencement of this year we
intend to abandon the Credit System. The
cash must be paid down before any work
can be done hereafter.

J. A. STEVENS.
Yazoo City, Feb. 15, 1840.

DECLARATIONS FOR SALE HERE

POLITICAL.

From the Natchez Courier.

Public Meeting.

At a very large meeting in the City of
Natchez, on February 10th, convened for
the purpose of responding to the Harrisburg
nominations, Hon. GEORGE WINCHESTER was
called to the chair, and FRANK B. EAYST
and JOHN M. DUFFIELD appointed Secreta-
ries.

The Chairman eloquently explained the
object of the meeting.

On motion, a Committee of six was ap-
pointed, consisting of Messrs. Bingham,
Barrow, Jackson, Cotton, Hutchins, and
Vannerson, to prepare and report the neces-
sary resolutions.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until
2 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the meeting again con-
vened. Col. Bingham offered the following
Preamble and Resolutions which were un-
animously adopted.

The great purpose for which we have as-
sembled on the present occasion, to express,
with the open frankness, and fearless inde-
pendence of Freemen, our opinions of the
fitness of the candidates recently nominated
by the national convention of Whigs, con-
vened at Harrisburg in the State of Penn-
sylvania, for the offices of President and
Vice President of the United States, de-
mands of every patriot, union of thought and
action, that each mind may be animated by
the same principles, and each arm nerve
in defence of the rich inheritance of regu-
lated constitutional liberty, bequeathed to us
by the illustrious Washington and his com-
patriots of the Revolution. We invoke
among the Whigs of Adams county and
among all good citizens throughout the
State, the spirit of Harmony, Conciliation,
mutual concession, and candid co-operation
—without which, no cause, however just,
ever prospered, and no party, however pa-
triotic, ever triumphed. Let us bear in mind
the trite, but wholesome maxim; that "in
union, there is strength," in divisions, in-
evitable defeat, and discomfiture. Let us
inscribe this motto on our banner, and march
in solid phalanx, as one man, to the polls ap-
pealing to Heaven for the purity of our in-
tentions, and for the goodness of the cause
in which we have embarked; and we may
rely with the most flattering hope, and
heart-cheering confidence, that a glorious
victory awaits us in the approaching contest
for the Executive chair of the nation. Our
suffering country must and shall be redeemed
from the misery and distress, which have
been spread over its wide surface, by the
hand of tyranny and misrule, which has too
long held unbounded sway over the destinies
of a misguided and injured and insulted peo-
ple. With these sentiments and feelings,
we approach the particular duty for which
this meeting has been called. In a conven-
tion of whig delegates, representing twenty
three States of the Union held at the city
of Harrisburg, our brethren from all quar-
ters of our beloved country, have after the
most calm, careful and dispassionate con-
sideration of the subject, with all the lights
which could be shed on it by the members
of the most enlightened body of patriotic ci-
tizens, and after a candid comparison of facts
disclosed by the delegates from each state
and section, recommended to the American
people as suitable persons to fill the exalted
stations of President and Vice President of
the United States, William Henry Harrison
of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia. We
are invited to declare our approval of those
nominations, and to pledge our humble en-
deavors in conjunction with the whigs of
our sister states to sustain the illustrious in-
dividuals nominated, by all lawful and hon-
orable means not inconsistent with the peace-
able expression of the popular will at the bal-
lot boxes. Your committee have bestowed
on this momentous question the mature re-
flection and consideration which its impor-
tance demands, and have come to the unani-
mous conclusion that is the bounden duty
of the patriotic citizens of Adams county,
who desire a reform of the abuses which
have marked the course of the present in-
cumbent of the Executive chair, to unite
all their energies in support of the nominees
of the Harrisburg convention. The question
of personal preference is not now an open
question. The alternative only remains of
choosing between William Henry Harrison
and Martin Van Buren, for the first office in
the gift of the People. In this great strug-
gle, patriotism admits of no temporizing
neutrality. "He who is not for us is against
us." All that is dear to us as freemen; all
that pertains to the integrity and perpetuity
of constitutional liberty and the supremacy
of the laws; all that is connected with and
identified with the happiness and prosperity
of this great confederacy and of generations
yet unborn, is involved in the issue of the
conflict now in progress between the friends
of our free constitution and representative
government on the one side, and the adher-
ents of executive power and "the spoils of
victory," the patronage of office and man-
worship on the other. It is a war between
usurpation, power, and corruption, backed by
the treasury, and official prerogative; and
the people whose rights and interests have
been invaded and sacrificed to build up a
rampart around the palace of an irrespon-
sible chief Magistrate, which will in a few
short years become impracticable, and acces-
sible only to the minions and sycophants who
worship at his footstool and fatten on hard
earnings of an honest, but credulous com-
munity. In such a war where is the whig
who would not rush to the rescue of his
country from the hands of the spoilers?—
Where the patriot who would not restore
the government to its primitive simplicity
and purity, or nobly perish in the effort? We
feel assured there is none such—no, not
one. The contest for the Presidency is nar-

rowed down to the present incumbent and
the choice of the convention William Hen-
ry Harrison of Ohio. These names are well
known to the people of the United States
and occupy a large space in the history of
our country. What, we would ask are their
respective claims to the confidence of the
people and to the high trust to be conferred;
Mr. Van Buren has been a mere partisan,
the successful aspirant of a dominant party,
blown into the high seat which he so inglori-
ously fills by the breath of his "illustrious
predecessor" in whose footsteps he has pro-
mised to tread as an evidence of his grati-
tude to his great benefactor. Has he ever
performed one distinguished act in the field
of the cabinet to render his name an object
of the honest pride or admiration of his
countrymen or of mankind at large? His-
tory contains no record of any such act, and
none such it is believed can be referred to
in support of the high pretensions claimed
for him by his supporters. We call for the
State paper, or the bulletin which will de-
monstrate greatness of mind or lofty patrio-
tism in this individual; we may call again,
and again, for this, and call in vain; it is not
to be found—and cannot be produced. Has
he made any sacrifice of his personal ease or
his pecuniary means for his country? None
whatever; we challenge his advocates to
produce an instance of such devotion to his
country. Of his principles the best illustra-
tion may be found in the measures of his ad-
ministration and their effects upon the pros-
perity of the country. The wisdom of these
measures, when tested by the standard
of the Constitution or of the public prosper-
ity, cannot be sustained. We will not at-
tempt an enlarged view of the ruinous po-
licy which has characterized the administra-
tion of President Van Buren. Of the fatal
result of his policy, let the wide-spread ruin,
the universal distress, and misery now felt in
all their blighting force, by the poor and the
rich, bear abundant testimony. A Bankrupt
Treasury, made so by public defaulters, and
extraneous and wasteful expenditures of
the public money for purposes wholly un-
connected with the general welfare; a currency
so worthless that it will not answer the most
ordinary purposes of trade and intercourse
between citizens of the State which it is is-
sued and altogether rejected without its li-
mits; every branch of enterprise and industry
languishing under the paralyzing influence
of Executive experiments; the Constitution
made to mean any thing or nothing, to suit
the temporary purposes of ambition, avarice
and lawless power; the patronage of office
thrown directly and avowedly into conflict
with the "freedom of Election," which is
uniformly conferred on such as become ob-
edient and active cohorts in the cause of him
who bestows it. These things and a long
list of usurpations, not enumerated, call
loudly for reform in the administration of
the Federal Government, and that reform
we can only hope to be accomplished, by a
change in the Executive head, and the ele-
vation of the two patriots, WILLIAM HENRY
HARRISON and JOHN TYLER to the first and
second offices in the Republic.

Who is William Henry Harrison, the whig
nominee for the Presidency? He is the
descendant of a high souled chivalric race
of ancestors. His father was one of the
foremost whigs of the Revolution; acting in
concert with Peyton, Randolph, Patrick
Henry, Jefferson, and a galaxy of other pa-
triotic spirits, who resolved that their coun-
try should no longer be ruled by a foreign
despot. He was a member of the old Con-
gress; a signer of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and Governor of Virginia, in
days which tried men's souls, and called
forth all their energies and patriotism. His
son is a worthy descendant of his illustrious
father. He has long and faithfully served his
country; and, at an advanced age, labors in
his fields for the support of himself and fa-
mily. He has not grown rich on the "spoils
of victory." The money of the people, which
passed through his hands, was honest-
ly applied and strictly accounted for. He
eats not the bread of a public defaulter,
and is even taunted with his poverty by those
who live on the plunder of the public Treas-
ury. At the dawn of manhood, he entered
the tented field and braved the dangers,
hardships, fatigues and privations of the pro-
tracted Indian wars, which raged in the north
west, after the treaty of peace with Great
Britain, for a series of years; at the close of
these wars, new States sprung up in that
vast fertile region, where the foot of the sa-
vage had previously trodden. He was ap-
pointed to the most important civil offices;
he was a representative in Congress, Gov-
ernor of a Territory, now formed into three
new States. Again, during the late war
with England he commanded our armies and
gained the most signal and glorious victories
over the savage and civilized foes of his
country. Returning peace brought him once
more into the civil departments of the Gov-
ernment, as a representative and senator in
congress, and foreign Minister. In all these
high and responsible stations, the whisper
of calumny has never been heard to impugn
the fidelity and integrity with which his
various duties were performed. His history
is all of noble deeds of patriotic devotion to
his country, as well in war as in peace—as a
soldier and a citizen. That he was brave
and sagacious in war, let his numerous well
fought battles and victories speak; that he
was honest in the discharge of the mil-
lions of public money with which he has been
entrusted, let his unimpeached character,
but above all, let his poverty speak; that he
is a statesman of no ordinary merit the po-
litical annals of the country afford the most
ample evidence. He is a polished scholar;
a gentleman of the old school, frank open
and candid of easy access, unassuming
and unobtrusive in his manners, mild and pleas-
ing in his intercourse with his fellow men,
without regard to rank or distinction. In

fine, he is a plain, unsophisticated Repub-
lican, without ostentation, or arrogance, in
whom there is no guile or duplicity, and
whose ambition is limited, to an anxious so-
litude to preserve the institutions of his
country and the American name free from
all stain or blemish; and transmit them un-
impaired to the latest posterity. Such is a
brief, but imperfect sketch of the distin-
guished citizen of Ohio, who is now placed
before his country for the exalted station of
its chief executive magistrate. We cordially
recommend him to the whigs of Missis-
sippi, as a Statesman who will faithfully
watch over their best interest, and who will
on no occasion disappoint their just expec-
tations.

Governor Tyler of Virginia, who is the ad-
junct of Harrison in the nomination of the
convention, has been reared and educated in
the school of Republican virtue and sim-
plicity. His fame for patriotism, talents and
integrity, is familiar to his countrymen
throughout the Union. He was first recom-
mended by the whigs of Mississippi, and it
ought to be, as doubtless it is, a source of
patriotic pride to his original friends, that
he has been the choice of the National
Whig Convention. He is well worthy of all
the honors which his country can confer on
him. We freely confess, that in giving our
assent to this nomination, we reluctantly
yield, not without compunction, the claims
of an eminent statesman of the West, on
whom the eyes of the people have been long
placed, for the high distinction which he
has earned and so well merits; but how-
ever much we may regret, that the reward
contemplated by a grateful country, for the
services of Henry Clay of Kentucky, has
been postponed, under peculiar circumstan-
ces, it is yet a source of congratulation and
of pleasing expectation, that the friends of
reform, and the constitution and laws will
find, in the nominee of the convention, a
substitute equally worthy of their support,
and should their united efforts succeed in
expelling the Vandals from the control un-
der the banner of Harrison, the genius us
patriotism, and statesmanlike views of Henry
Clay, will be manifested in the measures of
the reformed administration. The noble
lesson of liberality, taught us by this dis-
interested patriot, ought not to be lost on his
countrymen, but following his illustrious
example, let every man forget his former par-
tialities, and in casting his vote for the cause
rather than the man of his choice, let him
exclaim with all sincerity, "I was not that I
loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome
more."

Your committee therefore, without fur-
ther comment, recommend the adoption of
the following Resolution.

1. That we heartily and cheerfully ac-
quiesce in the nominations made by the
Convention at Harrisburg, of Wm. H. Harri-
son and John Tyler, for the first and second
offices in the Government, and that we will
use our best exertions to promote their elec-
tion.

2. That we hail the unanimity with which
these nominations have been received every-
where by the whigs, and the terror which
they have inspired in the bosoms of the
supporters of the administration, as indica-
tive of certain triumphant success.

3. That the whigs of Mississippi, though
defeated in their recent elections, are still
unsubdued, and are determined never to
yield while they have such a cause to con-
tend for, and such principles and men to ad-
vocate and support.

4. That the whigs of Mississippi entertain
for Henry Clay, that high and distinguished
consideration and respect which he has
earned by his eminent services as a States-
man and Patriot—and that, although not
the nominee of the National Convention for
the Chief Magistracy, he yet lives and will
forever live in the hearts of his countrymen.

5. Resolved, That a committee of fifty
be appointed by the President of this meet-
ing to be called a Committee of Vigilance
and Correspondence, whose business it shall
be, among other things, to correspond with
similar committees, in other counties, and
with them, to use such other measures as
they may think most advisable, to produce
concert and organization on the part of the
Whigs of Mississippi.

6. Resolved, That it is the earnest and
sincere hope of those here assembled, that
the Whigs in every county in the State, will
hold meetings, at as early a date as practi-
cable, to respond to the nominations of Har-
rison and Tyler, as candidates for the Presi-
dency and Vice Presidency of the United
States.

On motion of Judge Rawlings, Resolved
that these proceedings be published in all the
Whig papers of the State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
GEO. WINCHESTER, Chairman.
F. B. ERNST, } Secretaries.
J. M. DUFFIELD, }

From the New Orleans Bee.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The claims of the administration party to
common consistency, are to us a subject of
undisguised astonishment; in the conduct of
the partisans of the present government, we
perceive opinions and tenets set forth and
maintained with apparent sincerity, which
were universally repudiated by the same in-
dividuals a few years since. If these were
merely doctrines of expediency, the incon-
gruity would, perhaps, be defensible; but
they are radical and fundamental changes of
principle, which are utterly inexplicable up-
on every other ground than the inference
that the whole loco-foco party in mass are
perfectly prepared to sustain their leaders,
however revolting and ruinous may be the
measures they suggest, and however diam-
etrically opposed to the real interest of the
country and the genuine principles of de-
mocracy.

Take, for instance, the sub-treasury, the
great stalking-horse of Mr. VAN BUREN.
We are willing to adopt the testimony of the
loco focos themselves, in determining the
merits of this great question of controversy.
The official and accredited organ of that
party, a few years ago, pronounced that fi-
scal project to be "revolutionary, disorganiz-
ing and subversive of the fundamental prin-
ciples of our government." It considered it
"an effort to enlarge executive power,
and put in its hands the means of corrup-
tion." Mr. POLK, a veteran of the Jackson
party, and prominent leader of loco focism,
entertained similar opinions on the subject
of an independent treasury. Every Jackson
member of congress, with one exception, vot-
ed down the proposition of Gen. GORDON,
in 1834. This proposition was little else
than the independent treasury of the present
day. It was denounced by the administra-
tion press, and projected by the administra-
tion party.

If the scheme of a sub treasury was "dis-
organizing and revolutionary" in 1834, is it
less so now? Does it no longer tend to "en-
large executive power?" Will it no longer
"place in its hands the means of corruption?"
Is Mr. VAN BUREN so immaculate in purity,
so free from human frailty, that he can be
safely entrusted with the instruments of ag-
grandizement? Can the same party that de-
clared and reprobated, and justly too, the
visionary project of Gen. GORDON in 1834,
possibly be convinced that they were all
wrong, that the scheme is patriotic, sage,
salutary, indispensable? In the name of
common sense, if such a quality be con-
sidered a necessary ingredient in the composi-
tion of loco-focism, how can the honest, the
really well-meaning and upright portion of
the community, continue to be duped and
fooled by the miserable jargon of a few par-
tisan editors, and congressional spouters,
who have shewn themselves so utterly re-
gardless of use which yesterday they stig-
matized as "disorganizing and revolution-
ary." When we say that the champions of
loco-focism must be either knaves or fools,
the expression may appear unwarrantable;
but let every sound thinking and conscien-
tious individual examine the subject in a
spirit of dispassionate enquiry, and he will
find it difficult to avoid the same conclu-
sion. How, *quo modo*, by what possible
process of ratiocination can these people ex-
pect to deceive an intelligent community, by
their lavish encom on the lately denounc-
ed sub-treasury? And yet it would appear
as if a whole nation were stricken with ju-
dicial blindness, and were ready, through
the influence of some indescribable infatua-
tion, to credit all the monstrous falsehoods
and follies of the loco-focos, no matter how
incoherent and totally repugnant to their
former professions and practice.

The loco-foco party voted against the sub-
treasury in 1834. Why? Because General
Jackson's infallible pet bank system was
then the particular hobby of loco-focism. By
enlisting these institutions in support of the
executive, it was thought that the President
would be invincible. The national bank
had been crushed, because it was proof at
once against threats and adulation. It was
a stumbling block in the way of the execu-
tive—a step on which it must fall down or
else o'er leap." It was, hence, destroyed.
The ravished treasures of its vaults had been
pledged to the banks, and no sub treasury
could be allowed to interfere with the dis-
posal of the glittering hoard. Besides, the
project had emanated from a political oppo-
nent—which, of itself, was quite enough to
seal its condemnation.

Things are altered now—the banks are
no longer the firm and fast friends of the gov-
ernment; they are discarded and insulted
and insulted by the power which called them
into being, fostered and encouraged them.
But executive power must be maintained,
and the most admirable method of securing
and consolidating it, is certainly proffered by
the sub-treasury scheme. With the unlim-
ited command of the public purse, and it un-
controlled surrender to a "hundred hands,
where one could not reach it under the
former system." Mr. VAN BUREN can array a
host in his defence, before which the friends
of constitutional reform may well quail.
What matters it to the reckless and ruinous
spirit of loco-focism, that in upholding this
scheme, it belies its own tenets, subjects it-
self to the charge of preposterous inconsis-
tency; and, worst of all, fastens upon the
country a monied despotism, more odious
than monarchy itself. Mr. VAN BUREN will
secure by its passage not only his re-election
but the election of his successor, and ample
means of carrying out whatever project his
cunning may devise for the enlargement of
his prerogative.

We may appear tedious in recurring so
frequently to the same topics. But vital in-
terests are at stake. The magnitude of the
question demands its thorough investigation;
and it is the duty of the whig press to leave
nothing unattempted that may warn the
people of the abyss, on the brink of which
they now stand.

From the Somerville Whig.
THE NOMINATION.—We have the plea-
sure to-day of presenting the nomination
made by the Whig National Convention.—
For honesty, integrity and varied ability,
Gen. Harrison enjoys a high rank among the
great men of the nation—and, as we verily
believe, he is the strongest man the country
affords. In all the public stations which he
has held, and which have been numerous
and responsible, his course has been marked
by wisdom, prudence and singular fidelity.
He is worthy the highest confidence of the
American People, and they will enter into
his support with an enthusiasm and a zeal,
which will be worthy of, and calculated to
secure entire success.

There are a great many names without
long ears.